



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ST. LUCIA ISLAND.

Report from Castries—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Urquhart reports, July 20:
Week ended July 18. Sanitary condition of this port and vicinity good; no quarantinable diseases exist.

TURKEY.

Report from Constantinople—Measures taken to prevent introduction of Malta or Mediterranean fever.

The following is received from Consul-General Ozmun, under date of July 14:

The following notice is received from the Sublime Porte through the embassy, regarding the measures taken by the Imperial Ottoman Government against the introduction of the Malta or Mediterranean fever:

It has been decided by the Imperial Ottoman Government as a measure of public health to prohibit the importation into the Empire, of sheep, goats, or other animals originating in the island of Malta, also their products such as milk, cheese and meat which contain the germs of fever known as Malta or Mediterranean fever.

VENEZUELA.

Report from La Guaira—Plague conditions improved—Port practically closed to foreign commerce—Coastwise commerce permitted under quarantine.

Vice-Consul Betow reports, July 7:

The sanitary conditions of La Guaira have materially improved, only 1 case of plague having appeared since June 19.

One case occurred at Maiquetia, a suburb of La Guaira, June 28.

The physicians who formerly attended the plague cases at this port have been recalled, and the leper hospital at Cabo Blanco, where the cases have been treated, has been closed to plague patients.

Mail for foreign countries and points beyond Caracas is not accepted at the La Guaira post-office.

By executive decree the port was declared open to the commerce of the world May 29. Subsequent cases having appeared, however, the port in effect remained closed, although the above-mentioned decree was not canceled.

Coastwise commerce is permitted with a quarantine of 5 days at Los Roques, some islands several leagues off the north coast of Venezuela.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle.*—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 51,450. Total number of deaths, 42, including diphtheria 2 and 2 from tuberculosis.

Queensland—Brisbane.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 135,655. Total number of deaths, 90, including enteric fever 1, diphtheria 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton.*—Month of July, 1908. Estimated population, 63,256. Total number of deaths, 92, including enteric fever 2 and 10 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of July, 1908. Estimated population, 14,709. Total number of deaths, 26, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Nice.*—Month of June, 1908. Estimated population, 150,881. Total number of deaths, 239, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 9, and 28 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Three weeks ended July 26, 1908. Estimated population, 36,830. Total number of deaths, 21, including 1 from diphtheria.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 18, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 11.1 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,234,952.

London.—Nine hundred and fifty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 32, scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 8, whooping cough 16, enteric fever 4, tuberculosis 140, and 36 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 10.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,355 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Salford.—Two weeks ended July 18, 1908. Estimated population, 239,294. Total number of deaths, 145, including measles 6, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 11, diphtheria 3, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 18, 1908, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 16.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,131,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 6.9, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 52.8 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 18, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 12.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,839,038. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 16.1, and the lowest in Leith, viz, 9.9 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 453, including measles 2, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 19 from whooping cough.

MEXICO—*Tampico.*—Two weeks ended June 15, 1908. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including 6 from tuberculosis.

NEW ZEALAND—*Auckland*.—Month of May, 1908. Census population, 69,149. Total number of deaths, 64, including enteric fever 3, diphtheria 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Christchurch.—Month of May, 1908. Census population, 55,263. Total number of deaths, 41, including 3 from tuberculosis.

Dunedin.—Month of May, 1908. Census population, 58,036. Total number of deaths, 54, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Wellington.—Month of May, 1908. Census population, 63,807. Total number of deaths, 53, including enteric fever 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

OCEANIA—*Society Islands—Tahiti*.—Five weeks ended July 11, 1908. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from enteric fever.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended July 11, 1908. Reports from 18 cities, having an aggregate population of 876,946, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 237, including diphtheria 5, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 42 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 309,511. Total number of deaths, 431, including enteric fever 7, diphtheria 3, measles 1, plague 2, and 52 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao*.—Two weeks ended July 24, 1908. Estimated population, 30,400. Total number of deaths, 21.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 26 to August 14, 1908.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls, through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 27, 1907, to June 26, 1908, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 26, 1908.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon, general	May 17-23 .....	.....	1	
Colombo	June 7-13 .....	.....	3	
China:				
Amoy	Aug. 11 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Canton	June 21-27 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Hankau	July 19-25 .....	.....	2	Prevalent among Europeans and natives.
Hongkong	June 14-27	5	4	
India:				
Bombay	May 20-June 30 .....	.....	4	
Calcutta	May 10-June 27 .....	.....	452	On S. S. Annie en route May 23-June 1—2 deaths.
Madras	May 16-June 5 .....	.....	17	
Rangoon	May 17-June 27 .....	.....	45	
Indo-China*				
Bien Hoa	June 21-27	60	59	
Cholen	May 10-June 27	115	111	
Saigon	May 10-June 27	88	61	Reports May 23 and June 6 include Cholen.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	June 7-13	1	1	3 cases to June 23 on railroad from Pangasinan Province. First quarter calendar year 1908, 203 cases, 167 deaths.